WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 81, 1895-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

### AGAINST HARRISON

Senator Quay Has Recorded His Own Feelings.

PROBABLE ACTION OF TWO DELEGATIONS

Expected to Begin His Anti-Harrison Campaign at Once.

LIKELY TO SUPPORT REED

The Congressional Directory of latest issue, at page 95, contains an interesting statement. In the biography of Senator Quay of Pennsylvania, written by himself that publication, are the following words: "Was a delegate to the republican national convention of 1892, and voted against the renomination of Benjamin Har-

In the light of recent events at Harrisburg this statement, which has heretofore been commented upon, is recalled and assumes renewed significance. The fact that a republican Senator would go out of his way to emphasize his opposition to the candidate of the party by placing on record in a government publication his vote against that nomination was in itself a peculiar circumstance, and it now serves as a note of warning to Gen. Harrison to look out for Mr. Quay in the next republican

the Insurgent forces commanded by Rologounders.

Two Delegations Against Harrison.

Senator Quay's victory at Harrisburg will doubtless place him in control of the Pennsylvania delegation to the national convention, the politicians say. He will hardly be able to obtain the solid delegation, but will quite likely get a safe majority of the delegates. Pennsylvania will have sixty-four votes in the convention. No one centertains a shadow of doubt that Senator Quay, at the head of the majority of that sixty-four, will use his power in opposition—aggressive, Quayish opposition—to Gen. Harrison's nomination.

There is likely to be another big delegation in charge of a political "boss" at that convention adverse to Gen. Harrison's nomination. If Mr. Platt of New York is able to control a majority of the empire state's delegates, which is considered by persons well posted upon the situation as highly probable, he may be expected to join forces with Mr. Quay in opposition to the Indianian. New York will have seventy-two votes in the convention, and even if Mr. Platt should not control a majority of them he may be counted upon to swing a considerable proportion, which, added to Senator Quay, will advocate Reed.

Unless there is a change in his present intentions, as announced to his friends, Senator Quay will advocate the nomination of Mr. Reed of Maine, and may be expected to carry his Pennsylvanians at the head of the Reed procession. The idea that Senator Quay is a McKintey man on account of the Reed procession. The idea that Senator Quay is a McKintey man on account of the Reed of Quay will advocate the nomination of the Reed procession. The idea that Senator Quay is a McKintey man on account of the Reed procession. The idea that Senator Quay is a McKintey man on account of the Reed procession. The idea that Senator Quay is a McKintey man on account of the Reed procession. The idea that Senator Quay is a McKintey man on account of the Reed procession. The idea that Senator Quay is a McKintey man on account of the Ree will quite likely get a safe majority of the delegates. Pennsylvania will have sixty-four votes in the convention. No one entertains a shadow of doubt that Senator Quay, at the head of the majority of that sixty-four, will use his power in opposition—aggressive, Quayish opposition—to Gen. Harrizen's nomination.

There is likely to be another big delegation in charge of a political "boss" at that convention adverse to Gen. Harrison's nomination. If Mr. Platt of New York is able to control a majority of the empire state's delegates, which is considered by persons well posted upon the situation as highly probable, he may be expected to join forces with Mr. Quay in opposition to the Indianian. New York will have seventy-two votes in the convention, and even if Mr. Plätt should not control a majority of them he may be counted upon to swing a considerable proportion, which, added to Senator Quay's contingent, will form a nucleus of hostility to Gen. Harrison the miller the material of the man to the man t tor Quay's contingent, will form a nucleus of hostility to Gen. Harrison that will cut a big figure in the proceedings.

ator Quay will advocate the nomination of Mr. Reed of Maine, and may be expected to carry his Pennsylvanians at the head of the Reed procession. The idea that Senator Quay is a McKiniey man on account of Mr. McKiniey's connection with high tariff and Sanator Quay's advocacy of the welfare of the manufacturers, is a mistaken one. Senator Quay is well aware of the fact that Mr. Reed would be just as efficient and consistent a conservator of the interests of the protective tariff policy as Mr. McKinley. In that respect, therefore, it is a standoff between the two. Senator Quay's partiality to Mr. Reed les in his bellef of Mr. Reed's superior availability to be the candidate of the republican party.

Will Begin Early.

Will Begin Early. inaugurating his anti-Harrison campaign early in the game. They think that he will take advantage of the prestige in the party with which his recent victory has invested him, to use his influence with bosses and leaders from other states, and that he will commence at once to stack the game against the man he desires to see defeated. Many people believe that Senator Quay's victory has placed him at the head of the wire-pullers of the party, and that he w be the mainspring of the national mi-chinery next year.

GOOD FOR THE CITY.

Many Needed Orders Issued by the

The Commissioners today ordered that water main assessments be canceled on account of the decision in the Burgdorf case against lot 151, square 1004, and against lots 7 and 8, Cass' subdivision of Pleasant It was also ordered that 450 lineal feet of

fifteen inch pipe sewer be laid along the west side of 6th street southeast between D street and South Carolina avenue and crossing South Carolina avenue, estimated cost, \$855, chargeable to current appropriation for relief sewers and replacing obstructed sewers; that 920 lineal feet of 2.25x3.375-inch sewer be laid in E street northeast between 13th street and Tennortheast between 13th street and Tennessee avenue, estimated cost \$5,000, chargeable to the current appropriation for main and pipe sewers; that 1,125 lineal feet of 3.75x5.625-inch sewer be laid in Georgia avenue southeast between 14th and 17th streets, estimated cost \$12,000, and that 250 feet of 10-inch sewer be laid in the north side of 0 street northwest between 1st and side of O street northwest between 1st and 3d streets, estimated cost \$455, both chargeto the current appropriation for mai

and pipe sewers.

Public wells were ordered to be filled and abandoned as follows: On 26th street between E and F streets northwest, estimated cost \$15; on H street between 4th and 5th streets northwest, estimated cost \$15.

streets northwest, estimated cost \$15.

The contract with John Jacoby was extended to September 1, 1895, without penalty of cost of inspection.

The time for completion of the contract with M. J. Drummond was extended thirty days from December 1, 1895, without penalty, so far as regards the delivery of sixinch water pipe, and that the monthly rate of deliveries of six-inch pipe provided for in the contract be reduced pro rata with the extension of time.

A twelve-inch water main be laid: Beginning at the thirty-inch main at 10th and B streets southwest; thence south on 10th street to Water street; thence on Water street to H street; thence east on H street to 4½ street, at an estimated cost of \$7.455. Permission was granted the United States Electric Lighting Company to erect two poles in alley in square 376.

Authority was granted to erect a brick store room at the District property yard, corner 2d and Canal streets southwest, at an estimated cost not to exceed \$400, chargeable to the appropriation for street lighting. The water main assessments against sub-

The water main assessments against rublots L. M and N, square 157, and sublots E and F, square 160, were canceled, on account of the decision in the Burgdorf case. The following gas lamps were ordered discontinued: North side L street between 14th street and Vermont avenue, south side W street between 14th and 15th streets, north side I street between 13th and 14th streets, north side Grant place between 9th and 10th streets, north side of G street between 7th and 8th streets, north side of O street between 7th and 8th streets, north-east corner Missouri avenue and 6th street; also that one of the three lamps at the intersection of 13th and I streets northwest. 10Na and G streets northwest, and 1st and B streets northeast, be discontinued. It was ordered that the naphtha lamp post at the corner of E and South Capitol streets southeast be re-erected; the broken post on 8d street opposite Maine avenue southeast M and N, square 157, and sublots

scutheast be re-erected; the broken post on 8d street opposite Maine avenue southeast be replaced with a new one, and the post in alley between E and F and 6th and 7th streets northwest be re-erected.

Spanish Vessel Arrives With 1,200

HAVANA, August 31.-The steamer Cataluna, having on board 146 Spanish offi-cers and 1,200 troops, as well as a battery

General Lachambre, attended by a number of officers and committees of citizens, boarded a steamer with a band of music and went outside the bar to meet the Cataluna. They and the vessels in the harbor were decorated with flags, and large crowds of people assembled to welcome their reinforcements. The committees representing the different branches of commerce of this city will distribute the sum of one dollar to each soldier.

In addition, the manufacturers of to acco and cigarettes have combined to give a banquet to the officers at the Hotel el Louvre, and a dinner to the nonommissioned officers.

A committee of citizens will provide a banquet and entertainment for the soldiers, and the city will be illuminated tonight.

It is rumored in official circles here that the column of Spanish troops commanded by Col. Palanca has had a skirmish with the insurgent forces commanded by Ro-loff, and the latter is said to have been

### THE WILMINGTON FILIBUSTERS.

hey Were Arraigned This Morning. WILMINGTON, Del., August 31.-Ralph De Soto, who, it was stated last night eluded the federal officers yesterday afterncon at Penn's Grove, while they were searching for Cuban filbusters, was in the United States court room this morning, and during a portion of their hearing served as interpreter. The prisoners remained in the court room all night. Not having beds, most of the men did not go to sleep until 4 o'clock. They passed time talking and smoking.

The fillbusters presented a better appear ance this morning than they did last night. The court room was thronged long before 10 o'clock, the time set for the trial of the prisoners to begin. The hearing did not commence until 10:45 o'clock. It took

not commence until 10:45 o'clock. It took place before United States Commissioner McAllister.

United States District Attorney Vandegrift conducted the prosecution, and H. H. Ward was counsel for the defendants. The proceedings began with Commissioner McAllister reading section 5286 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Next he called the names of the prisoners and read to each the charge preferred against him. Each pleaded not guilty. Each pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ward contended that the prisoner.

Mr. Ward contended that the prisoners were arrested illegally, claiming United States Marshal Lannan apprehended them outside his jurisdiction and outside the jurisdiction of the court.

The district attorney and the commissioner stated that complaints and warrants had been made out since the defendants were brought to this jurisdiction, and the commissioner announced that the case would have to go on. Braulia Pena was then arraigned singly.

Marshal Lannan's Statement. Marshal Lannan was the first witness called upon to testify. He testified as fol

"Pursuant to instructions put in my hands yesterday, I chartered the tug Meteor and went to Penn's Grove. There I captured twenty-seven boxes of arms and ammunition and arrested the defendants I opened two of the boxes. One contained Sharps' carbines and the other contained metallic cartridges. The boxes were thirty feet from the outer end of the Penn's Grove

The witness produced a circular letter

respecting Cuban sympathizers, which he had received from the attorney general. It was offered in evidence.

Continuing, the marshal said:

"I acted on orders issued by the assistant collector of the port. He showed me a telegram, which was the basis of his authority for issuing the orders. When the

ant collector of the port. He showed me a telegram, which was the basis of his authority for issuing the orders. When the baggage arrived in Wilmington it was dumped promiscuously in the patrol wagon and sent to the custom house."

On cross-examination the witness stated: "The defendants were not near the face where the ammunition and baggage were seized."

Thomas H. Nicholsen, master of the Taurus, was next called. He told of taking the party of filibusters out on Thurday night. Ralph De Soto told Nicholsen to go out on the river between Gordon Heights and the mouth of the creek. They were to meet a ship, which was to blow three whistles, but the ship did not come. The cases, Nicholsen said, were put on board the tug by the defendants.

Edward S. Gaylor, the detective, then told of being informed by the Spanish legation of the shipment of arms from Philadelphia, and told how he had detected the goods shipped by the Wilmington Steamboat Company.

Detective Gaylor further told of finding

Company.

Detective Gaylor further told of finding a package of letters, which he turned over to District Attorney Vandegrift. Upon being opened the package contained several sealed letters directed to Gen. Maximo Gomez, who has charge of the Cuban revo

After some further testimony of little importance a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

Test of the Iowa's Armor Plate.

The Navy Department has decided upon ext Thursday as the date for the propose pallistic test of the side armor plate of the owa. The test is regarded as one of vast importance in the navy, as it will not only determine the quality of the armor itself, but will go far toward demonstrating the resistance of the new style of battleships. The plate selected is about 7 by 16 feet.

## TO CRUSH THE REVOLT THE WILL MYSTERY

Washington Holt Examines the Document Filed.

WHAT HE SAID TO A STAR REPORTER

Other Incidents in Connection With the Case.

MR. DEVLIN'S COUNSEL

Added interest was given the Holt will mystery by the arrival at the register of wills' office this morning of Washington nephew of Judge Holt, and the man who is generally supposed to have been made executor and principal beneficiary in the will of January 1, 1886. Mr. Holt arrived in the city last night, and was accompanied to the register's office today by Mr. J. E. Iglehart, a lawyer of Evansville, Ind., who is one of the interested parties in the case because of his marriage to a daughter of Robert Holt of Missis

The Will Inspected.

The object of their visit to the register's office was to inspect the mysteriously re-ceived will of February 7, 1873. It was shown to them incased in its glass frame by Col. Wright, but what they thought of it they kept to themselves, even declining to say, when questioned, whether they be-lieved the handwritings of the testator and lieved the handwritings of the testator and of the famous witnesses to the instrument to be genuine or not. They were given all the circumstances attending the receipt of the alleged will and were evidently greatly interested in what they were told. They were also given photographic copies of the instrument and of the envelope in which it was malled. was mailed.

To a Star reporter Mr. Holt explained that he knew nothing of the document beyond what he had read in the newspapers and what had been told him by the register of wills. In fact, he said, since learning of the receipt of it he had not had the opportunity to investigate the matter, and assured the reporter that he probably knew much more of it than he (Holt) did. Asked if he believed the will to be genuine, Mr. Holt declined to say whether he did or not. "I have just reached the city," Mr. Holt continued, "and have not even had an opportunity of consulting my attorney, Judge Jere Wilson, who is out of the city. It would hardly be proper for me to say anything for publication at this time; surely, not until after I have had the opportunity of consulting Judge Wilson, although I would be very glad to be able to obtige you gentlemen of the press. I appreciate the fact that the case is one of very great interest to the public, but I cannot well afford to say anything just now, in any event." ing of the receipt of it he had not had the

Will Protect the Heirs-at-Law. Mr. Holt stated that he expected other neirs-at-law to come on, and told The Star man that he was at liberty to say one thing at least, and that was that their rights would be protected in the fullest manner, and that nothing would be left un manner, and that nothing would be left undone to secure those rights. That he had every reason for believing that Judge Holt made a will subsequent to the date of the mysteriously received one Mr. Holt did not deny, nor did he deny that he had every reason for believing that in the later will he was named as executor and principal beneficiary. Mr. Holt stated that he knew that a memorandum in the handknew that a memorandum in the nani-writing of Judge Holt, relating to a later will, had been found upon the desk of Judge Holt after the latter's death. That memorandum, Mr. Holt stated, gave Jan-uary 1, 1886, as the date of the later will, and the memorandum was now in the pos-session of one of the heirs-at-law.

Not Troubled About the '73 Will. Neither Mr. Holt nor Mr. Iglehart appeared to feel the least bit troubled by the nexpected appearance of the will of 1873, and impressed those with whom they conversed as feeling very confident that it would not stand. Mr. Holt will remain in the city for some time, he said, and inti-mated that nothing would be done by him in the case until after there has been a full consultation between him and the other heirs-at-law, which will probably be some lay next week.

Nothing new concerning the alleged will of 1875 was developed at the city hall today, and where it has remained all the years and by whom it was possessed or by whom it was forwarded to the register of wills remans, apparently, as great a myswills rem ans, apparently, as great a mystery as Mer before. The will is being almost constantly inspected by the curiously inclined, and while very nearly every one who inspects it has a theory respecting it, none has yet discovered the unknown person who sent it. Col. Wright received in his mail this afternoon the business card of a local firm of experts in handwriting addressed to Mr. McChord, the nephew and attorney of Miss Hynes, one of the beneficiaries under the will of 1873.

Capt. Cupningham's Story. Capt. Cunningham, who is quoted in a morning paper for a story that he found the Holt will among a lot of charred papers dumped with the refuse from the Knox fire, told a story about the Knox fire papers to a Star reporter two days ago which to a Star reporter two days ago which differed from that which he is credited with telling in the paper this morning. Mr. Cunningham volunteered the suggestion that the will might have been in the Knox fire. He was asked by the reporter why he thought of this, and replied that a lot of private papers had been burned in that fire, and some that had been scorched were recovered. The fact that this will that are, and some that had been scored-ed were recovered. The fact that this will had been burned, he said, suggested the idea to him that it might have been in

that fire.
"Mr. Lyles and myself," he said, "found a lot of papers in the dump belonging to other people, and it may be that Mr. Lyles (tund that will."

und that will."
"Do you know whether he found any Holt apers?" was asked.
"No, I do not; but he might have."
"Did you save any of the Holt papers?" "Did you see the will or anything tha "No, only there were lets of private papers burned there, and it is not improbable that Judge Holt had some papers burned, and that the will was among them. There were so many papers of different people there I did not notice particular

people there I did not be with the were."

The Star reporter questioned him very the star reporter questioned him very was work. closely to judge if his theory was worth following, and the end of it was that Mr.

worth looking up.

He said positively that he did not see the will, and finally admitted that the presence of any of the Holt papers in the dump was only an inference from the fact that

so many private papers were destroyed in that fire. What Mr. Cutter Says.

The account of Capt. Cunningham's alleged discovery of the Holt will is discredited by Mr. Cutter, the young man to whom he says he presumes the will was sold. Mr. Cutter said this morning: "I learned last winter from the newspaper accounts that there were valuable historical papers to be found on the dump, and, at my aunt's

request, I went down there to see if I could find any that once belonged to my grandfather, Amos Kendall.

"I met there Capt. Cunningham, who was in a quite pronounced and advanced stage of intoxication at the time. He showed me quite a large pile of papers and wanted to sell them to me, which I, of course, refused to buy. I went a second time and made something of a search over the dump piles and found there quite a number of papers, and hearing of the house of an old colored woman who had had a cart driver haul a lot of them to her house, where she was burning them for fuel, I went there and looked for papers in her lot to find any of the Amos Kendall papers.

"I bought no papers of her, but gave her 15 cents, which was all the change I had about me at the time, simply as a tip for the privilege of looking over the papers that were scattered about the lot. The Kendall papers which I found I turned ever to my aunt, Mrs. Stickney, as they were her special property. I never heard of the Holt will or any papers of Judge Holt's in connection with the whole affair.

"I certainly did not find any paper with Gen. Grant's or Gen. Sherman's name upon it. I am very much displeased by the publicity which has been given my name in connection with this ridiculous story, and I can conceive of no motive which this man Cunningham could have in using my name in this way, unless it be in some way to discredit me because I refused to buy the miscellaneous lot of papers he had there for sale."

Mr. Lyles' Assertion. Mr. Lyles' Assertion.

A Star reporter saw Mr. Lyles, who is named as one of the men who is alleged to have found Judge Holt's will in the dump at the Knox fire. He said and repeated particularly after having his attention called to the discrepancies, that the will was found by him in the dump in May,

called to the discrepancies, that the will was found by him in the dump in May, 1894.

His attention was called by the gentlemen present to the fact that the Knox fire occurred in July, 1894, but he again repeated that he had found the will in May, 1894. He said that it was in a very wet and slimy condition and that it was not pasted upon any other piece of paper. He said that it was in an envelope with a number of letters addressed to Judge Holt, and was tied with a piece of red tape, which was sealed with a seal. He said that Cunningham, himself, Mr. Cutter and a Mr. Love were there, and that he laid the will spread out on a stone, and that when he came back in half an hour it was gone, and Mr. Cutter and Mr. Love were gone.

Somebody called his attention to the statement that had been made that Mr. Cutter came there the next day. He said that that was so, and then immediately afterward said that Cutter was there and looked at the will before he put it on the stone. He said that he did not read any part of the will, except the sentence, "Holt's will," written right across the top of the will on the front, and that he did not even read the signatures. The envelope in which it was contained, he said, had something written across the back of it, but that he did not read it, but threw the envelope and all the other letters away.

He emphasized particularly that the will

did not read it, but threw the envelope and all the other letters away.

He emphasized particularly that the will was very wet and very slimy, and that it had no paper on the back of it. He said that Mr. Love found \$15,000 of government bonds at the same time.

The will of 1873 shows no signs of having been wet by rain or snow. It is plastered to a sheet of paper, which is undoubtedly ten or lifteen years old. Both papers are much worn.

much worn. Whoever had them folded the double whoever had them folded the double paper in a new place, because it had worn out in the other folds. Had the papers gone through rain and snow they would have probably fallen apart or show some sign of their experience.

What Chas. Stother Says.

It is generally believed by those interested that Judge Holt had no papers stored in the Knox building at the time of the fire, which occurred a few days before his death. Charles Stother, his faithful body servant, when seen today said: "If I am right in my recollection the Knox fire oc-curred on the 26th of July last year. That was after Judge Helt tell and hurt him-self, and he lay in his bed at the time. "I used to go every dry and give him a general idea of what was going on, and I remember telling him about the Knox fire and reading to him about it from the news-

and reading to him about it from the newspapers. He showed no special interest in the event whatever, any more than he would in any ordinary fire. He certainly did not say that he had anything stored in the Knox building, and manifested no concern as to the fate of any papers or goods which might have been stored there.

"If the will of 1873 was in the Knox building the will of 1873 was in the Knox building." and reading to him about it from the new "If the will of 1843 was in the knox building. I feel sure it must have been there without his knowledge, and in the possession of some one who was keeping it for the sake of the autographs or for the use to which it has now been put."

Charles Strother today related a circumstance which had its bearing also upon the

stance which had its bearing also upon the case. He says he remembers on one occasion, when Washington Holt was visiting his uncle a good many years ago, Judge Holt brought up the matter of a law which had just been passed by Congress providing that executors might be relieved from giving bond in the District of Columbia, provided the testator expressly waived that obligation in the will

previded the testator expressly warved that obligation in the will.

Strother says he remembers Judge Holt saying to Washington Holt, "I am glad this law has passed. It makes the whole matter easy. In case of my death, Washington, all you will have to do will be to come on here and take possession of the estate and settle it up according to the terms of my will." terms of my will."
Strother's recollection of this is very distinct.

A Later Will Expected. As the days pass by evidence is slowly but surely coming to light and accumulating as to the existence and character of the will of 1886. Much of this testimony is to be found in conversations which Judge Holt had with old friends, and now

Judge Hoit had with old friends, and now and then in correspondence.

For instance, a lady now living in New York, who for many years enjoyed Judge Holt's friendship, has written to say that he mentioned to her his will, and said that he had left her as a mark of his kindly feeling a little memento. What it was she does not remember, if the judge told her, and she is inclined to think that he did not say what it was. say what it was.

It was not a legacy, but simply one o

those remembrances which Judge Holt so characteristically delighted to show to his friends along through his life. This lady is herself wealthy and takes pleasure in making costly presents to her old friends. in making costly presents to her old friends. But a few years before Judge Holt's

death she gave him a small marble statue of Napoleon, which he very much liked, and she suspects that it was in the way of a return for this gift that he thought of giving her a memento in his will, as he stated to her.

The Supposed Will of 1886.

It was stated this morning by a gentle man who had been a neighbor of Judge Holt all his life, that the mystery in regard to the witnesses to the will of 1886 would in all probability be accounted for if that document should ever be found by the discovery that those witnesses, like those who attested the will of 1873, were

"I was told, some years ago," said this gen "I was told, some years ago," said this gentleman, "by a colored man, not a member of Judge Holt's household, that he had learned, through the late R. J. Meigs, that Judge Holt, in a will which he had made in recent years, had provided small legacies of a few hundred dollars for Francis Strother and her mother, Ellen, who had been house keeping for Judge Holt for fifteen years.

"I asked this informant how he came to know any such thing, and he told me that Mr. Meigs had read Judge Holt's will and was one of the withesses to it. Of course this is hearsay, but I remember that this information came to me several years ago

information came to me several years ago when there was no motive for bringing it forward, and I am inclined to think that orward, and I am inclined to think that there must be something in it.
"Why Judge Holt should select Mr. Meigs, who is a very old man, although hale and vigorous, and at that time going every day to the city hall, I cannot well see. Probability is a selection of the city hall, I cannot well see. ably it was a matter of convenience, Mr. Meigs being a next door neighbor, and, of course, well versed in matters of law and the attestation of legal papers."

## QUEEN OF THE NAVY

Handsome Gifts to the Cruiser Minneapolis.

EXERCISES ON THE QUARTERDECK

Leading Cifizens Escorted by Knights Templar.

APPROPRIATE PRESENTS

BOSTON, August 31.-A handsome solid silver service of eight pieces, a large picture of Minneapolis and an elegant upright plano of Minneapolis manufacture were presented to the cruiser Minneapolis, the "Queen of the Navy," at anchor in Boston harbor, this forenoon by a committee of prominent citizens of that city, composed of Mayor Robert Pratt, Colonel C. C. Mc-Reeve, State Senator J. F. Wyman, J. S. McLean, editor of the Evening Journal, and George B. Eustis.

The members of the committee were escorted from their headquarters in Concord Square by the Minneapolis Knights Templar Drill Corps, headed by a band.

Along the wharf the steam launches and boats of the cruiser were waiting for the

party, and they were soon alongside the warship. At the gangway Captain Geo. W. Matleigh and the officers of the Minneapolis received the visitors, while the crew lined up on deck formed the background

of a very pretty picture.

The guests were escorted to the quarter-deck of the cruiser, where Mayor Fratt formally introduced Colonel McReeve, who, in behalf of the citizens of Minneapolis, presented the silver service, together with the Anderson upright piano and the picture of the city of Minneapolis.

Capt. George H. Wadleigh, as the representative of the Minneapolis and the government, responded in a happy speech, ernment, responded in a happy speech, after which the party was escorted over the vessel and invited to partake of a col-

lation.

At the close of informal festivities shortly after 12 o'clock the Minneapolis Knights Templar Drum Corps, thirty men, under the command of Capt. A. G. S. Huoy, came ashore and marched to the Common, where they gave a drill, which was witnessed by a large crowd. The men, arrayed in white duck suits, white yachting caps, red neckties and conspicuous red handkerchiefs, and all carrying tightly wound umbrellas, made a decided hit.

The plate presented the cruiser consists of eight pieces of solid silver made according to special design. The decorations are beautiful examples of the silversmith's art, the plate being completely covered with en-

ing to special design. The decorations are beautiful examples of the sliversmith's art, the plate being completely covered with engravings which typify the industries of the city of Minneapolis and nautical emblems. On one side of the soup tureen the Falls of Minnehaha are presented, inclosed with the United States flag and the seal of Minnesota. On the other side is the seal of the ship. American eagles ornament the handles of the tureen and dolphins serve as teet, while the base is embellished with a number of nautical designs. The inscription on the plate reads:

"Presented to the U. S. S. Minneapolis by the Citizens of Minneapolis, 1895."

All of the other pieces of the service are elaborately decorated.

The piano is a handsome instrument of solid mahogany, manufactured especially for the cruiser Minneapolis.

The picture of the city of Minneapolis, which will adorn the main cablin of the vessel, is inclosed in a massive mahogany frame and is a very pretty birds-eye view, seven feet in length and three feet wide.

ELY S. PARKER DEAD.

Full-Blooded Indian Who Attained BRIDGEPORT, Conn., August 31.-Gen.

Ely Samuel Parker died suddenly last night at the residence, in Fairfield, of Arthur Brown, where he came from New Vork vesterday

General Parker was seventy-five years of age, and was a full-blooded Indian. He was born on the Towanda reservation in New York, was chief of the Seneca tribe was born on the Towanda reservation in New York, was chief of the Seneca tribe and king of the six rations. His Indian name, was Do-Ne-Ho-Ga-Wa, which means "keeper of the western gate." Gen. Parker was educated at Ellicottsville, N. Y., where he studied the profession of civil ergineer. He also studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar, but never practiced. Early in his life he became interested in Indian affairs, and came to Washington, where he soon became known as the most earnest advocate of the Indian cause in the capital.

He lived for a time in Galena, Ill., where he was a friend of Gen. Grant. He received a commission as captain in the United States army from President Lincoln, and joined Grant at Vicksburg in 1862, where he was made a member of the general's staff, with the rank of colonel. He served through the war, and for some time acted as Grant's private secretary.

He wrote the famous surrender of Lee at Appomattox in 1865. He received the lank of brigadier general from Grant, and when the latter became President was appointed commissioner of Indian affairs

when the latter became President was ap-pointed commissioner of Indian affairs, which place he held until 1871. which place he held until 1871.

For several years past he had been superintendent and architect of police stations in New York city. Gen. Parker married Miss Minnie Sackett of Washington, in 1867. President Grant attended the marriage ceremony and gave the bride away. Gen. Parker was a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Loyal Legion of the army and navy and of Eno Post, G.A.R., in New

WILL MEET IN WASHINGTON.

Close of the Convention of the Househeld of Ruth. CHICAGO, August 31.-The Household of Ruth has closed its convention, electing officers as follows:

J. W. Grant, Nashville, Tenn., most worthy grand superior; Wm. T. Forester, Richmond, Va., past worthy grand superior; Miss Ella Moore, Lincoln, Neb., right worthy grand superior: C. H. Brooks, Philadelphia, most worthy grand recorder; Mrs. N. J. Banks, grand usher; Mrs. Agnes Moody, grand prelate; Mrs. R. T. Barnes, grand chamberlain; Mrs. C. E. Jackson, grand shepherd, and Mrs. Mary E. Smith, grand treasurer.

The convention adjourned to meet in Au-

grand treasurer.

The convention adjourned to meet in August, 1898, at Washington, D. C. FEW KNIGHTS REMAIN.

Bosten Regaining Its Accustomed Appearance. pecial Dispatch to The Evening Star. BOSTON, August 31.-Boston begins to

look as of yere. Few knights remain, and those have donned civilian dress. Washingtonians have scattered to the four winds. Quite a number go down to Nantasket Beach this evening to attend the sessions of the imperial council of the Mystic Shrine, which begin on Monday morning. The grand encampment closed its session last evening.

its session last evening.

Frank H. Thomas, eminent commander of Columbia Commandery of Washington, was appointed grand captain of the guard by Most Eminent Grand Master Sir Knight Thomas. Though unsuccessful, he made an excellent fight for the grand recordership, and his appointment was in recognition of the esteem in which he is held.

## CHARGED WITH MURDER

Robert J. Breckinridge and C. C. Goff Arrested in Guatemala.

The Accused Are Men of Standing The American Representative Secures Their Release on Bail.

The Department of State has received a dispatch by mail from Mr. Pringle, charge d'affaires at Guatemala, dated August 14, giving particulars of the arrest of Robert J. Breckinridge and C. C. Goff, both citizens of the United States, on sus picion of being implicated in the murder, on the 16th of July last, of P. O. D. Brooks, cashier of an agency company a Livingston, and described by Mr. Pringle as "a young American." The office of

as "a young American." The office or room of Brooks was entered at night, and the sum of \$10,000 in bills was stolen.

Mr. Pringle states that under the laws of Guatemala a person cannot be held longer than fifteen days, after which time bail can be given, and that as Messrs. Breckinridge and Goff had offered bail, and no action has been taken in their case, he (Mr. Pringle) saw the President unofficially, and was promised by him that he would look into the matter. "Messrs. Breckinridge and Goff," adds Mr. Pringle, "are both men of standing and employes of the agency company from whom the money was stolen. It is to be hoped that the matter will be fully and fairly investigated, so that these gentlemen be exonerated from any suspicion of being in any way implicated in this affair."

Mr. Breckinridge's Explanation.

Mr. Breckinridge's Explanation. Mr. Pringle incloses a letter from Mr. Breckinridge, in which the latter says: "The murder and robbery was not dis-covered until the morning of the 19th (about 6 o'clock). Myself (the bookkeeper for the company) and Mr. C. C. Goff (mas

(about 6 o'clock). Myself (the bookkeeper for the company) and Mr. C. C. Goff (master mechanic) occupy rooms in the same building over the office, and, pursuant to the laws of this country, (which require the arrest of all persons residing in a building where a murder is committed) were arrested the same morning, about 8:30 o'clock, and detained, pending an investigation. \* \* \*

"On Monday, the 22d of July, the court of first instance, not being satisfied with the development of the proof, formally committed Mr. C. C. Goff, Silvester Randolph, one Thomas Hall (a negro watchman), and myself, and induced us to appeal to the court at Jalapa. On the 1st of August this same court of first instance, upon application, decided to admit Mr. Goff and myself to bond, fixing the bond at \$1,000 each, Capt. Owen, manager of the company and our employer, making the bond and papers would have to be sent to Jalapa for approval, and I believe were so forwarded, and we are now, after three weeks of imprisonment, to be held for an indefinite period."

He Was Intimate With Mr. Brooks. Mr. Breckinridge adds: "The relations between Mr. Brooks and myself were most intimate and frierdly. • • • A pistol was found in the vault where Mr. Brooks was murdered, with a chamber discharged, and his pistol I identified as one that had been this pistol I identified as one that had been my property and in my possession up to the evening of the 4th of July, when it was taken from my room by some unknown party. It was notorious that I had lost it on that day, as I had made various inquiries concerning its loss, and it was also notorious that on the 5th of July I had procured and been carrying an entirely different make of pistol.

"No examination was made at the time of

ferent make of pistol.

"No examination was made at the time of finding to see whether the discharge was recent or not, but it was assumed that that pistol had been used to commit the murder. So far as Mr. Goff and Randolph are concerned there is not one shadow of evidence connecting them with the crime."

Mr. Pringle was instructed by the Department to see that the inverseed a meet cans have a fair trial. Subsequently the date of his dispatch by mall he telegraphed the department that orders had been given for the release of Messrs. Breckinridge and

LIEUT, BERKHIMER OBJECTS.

He Requests the Secretary of War to Ignore the Gill Petition. Lieut. Birkhimer has written to the Secctary of War asking that there be no action taken on the petition of ex-weather bureau employes in behalf of Private Gill. This letter incloses clippings of the petition referred to and printed in The Star. The letter was indorsed by Commandant Closser of the Washington barracks, and has gone through the regular channels for official communications. It is now in the hards of the general of the army, and, it is

expected, will be presented to Secretary Lament in a few days.

Great reticence is being maintained by War Department officials on the probable outcome of Lieut. Birkhimer's communica-

ROYALTY IN PERIL

King Alexander Nearly Drowned-Queen Henriette Thrown. BIARRITZ, August 31.-King Alexander of Servia nearly lost his life while bathing this morning in the Bay of Biscay. He went out swimming with an instructor in the natatorium, and both master and pupil were carried off their feet and away from the shore by the strong current which pre-

vails off this fashionable watering place of France. France,
The swimming master was drowned in spite of the efforts made to save him, and King Alexander only reached the shore with the greatest difficulty.

BRUSSELS, August 31.—The Queen of BRUSSELS, August 31.—The Queen of Belgium, who has been staying at Spa, the famous Belgium watering place, near Liege, has been thrown from her horse, while jumping a ditch outside the town. Her majesty fell in the roadway and cut her head, which bled severely. She remounted, however, and returned to Spa. Her majesty is now confined to her bed, but her condition is not thought to be serious.

Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium was Queen Marie Henriette of Belgium was born August 23, 1836. She is a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria and was married August 22, 1853, to Prince Leopold of Belgium, son of King Leopold I, who ascended the throne at the death of his father, as Leopold II, December 10, 1865. The queen is the mother of Prin-cess Stephanie of Austria, widow of Crown Prince Rudolph, only son of the Emperor of Austria.

### A COURT-MARTIAL LIKELY.

Capt. Sumner of the Columbia to Be Summoned Before One. Secretary Herbert, Assistant Secretary McAdoo and Admiral Ramsay were in con-

sultation in the Secretary's office for two hours today concerning the finding of the board of inquiry which has been making a preliminary investigation into the damage done the Columbia when she was docked at Southampton. While the result of the conferences and

while the result of the conferences and decision of the Secretary have not yet been given out there is little doubt that a trial of Captain Sumner by court-martial has been decided upon. Secretary Herbert stated after the conclusion of the conference that the result of his consideration of the report of the board would probably be given to the public later today.

It is understood that the delay is for the purpose of giving the department time to purpose of giving the department time to notify Capt. Sumner officially. Time will also be necessary to decide upon the per-sonnel of the ccurt.

# THE RACE QUESTION

space.

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Besterdap's Star contained 35 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 580 separate announces ments. these advertisers bought publicity-not merely

It Has Been Brought Out in Kentucky's Campaign.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE'S HOPE

The Same Effort May Be Made in Maryland.

WHAT REPUBLICANS SAY

the joint debates in Kentucky between Ge Hardin and Col. Bradley are not surprised at the turn things are reported to have taken. Yesterday Col. Bradley, in a demo-There was an expression of regret on the part of the democratic chairman, but this, though vigorous and doubtless sincere, was wholly without effect on the crowd. Every time Col. Bradley essayed to speak -and he tried it four times-he was lustily owled down. The meeting was a failure.

Bringing Up the Negro Question. The republicans do not charge this performance directly to Gen. Hardin, although they contend that it grows naturally out of the speeches he has been making since the pace got hot for him. If ever a candithe pace got hot for him. If ever a candidate for public office was hampered and hard pressed he has been. Denounced by the gold men of his own party, and obliged to confront on the stump one of the most adroit and popular of the opposition leaders, he has been put to it to meet the emergency. Since returning to the stump from the acrimonious committee meeting at Louisville, he has brought forward the negro question, and has handled it in the regulation way. It is his substitute for the silver question, to which he has been advised to give as little attention as possible. Gen. Hardin takes the law passed in New, vised to give as little attention as possible. Gen. Hardin takes the law passed in New York by the republican legislature admitting colored people to all the privileges at hotels and other public places, and holds it up as a sample of what the people of Kentucky may expect if they turn their affairs over to the republicans. Col. Bradley denounces the statement as ridifulous, and has declared himself opposed to the regulation of affairs in Kentucky by any such standard. But the text is one to attract attention in a former slave state, and in the more turbulent localities the effect is likely to be pronounced.

What the Republicans Say. The republicans point to the situation as evidence of the fact that Gen. Hardin is clearly beaten on all of the real issues at stake. He is shipwrecked on the finances and almost mute on state affairs. But what will this matter if he wins the race? what will this matter if he wins the race? That is his sole aim. It is suggested that he is probably tired of real issues. His experience with sliver has been well calculated to make him so. But his desire is to be the next governor of Kentucky, and as nothing is left him but the race issue he but obeys a recognized political rule in using that for all it may be worth. The thing at last, as many politicians reason, is to get there. Peter Turney is the democratic governor of Tennessee by processes that conspicuously support this proposition.

What Maryland May De.

And, the question follows, if the demo-crats of Kentucky show signs of succeedng with these tactics, may not the democrats of Maryland also resort to them? Mr. Gorman's embarrassments are probably greater even than Gen. Hardin's. He is sorely pressed. The democratic revolt in Maryland is based solely on personal grounds. The fight is against Mr. Gorman himself. He is accused of playing the part of a dictator. Could he hope to allay this feeling by raising the cry of "No negro domination?" Men like ex-Gov. Whyte could not, of course, be reached by such a cry; but how effective might it become in the back counties and in the Gorman strongholds. Mr. Gorman, like Gen. Hardin, wants to win. The issue is not so material provided it will serve.

Waiting for the Effect. But the breaking up of one of Col. Bradley's meetings by democrats does not of itself argue that the race issue can'be made to carry Gen. Hardin to victory. The efto carry Gen. Hardin to victory. The effect of this action throughout the state is to be noted The maneuver may be rebuked elsewhere. It is something new in Kentucky. The negro has never been a disturbing quantity in state politics there. He is not so numerous as in the lower southern states, although he makes up the bulk of the republican vote. Col. Bradley meets the issue boldly and squarely, and declares against the adoption of any policy calculated to bring the two races into anatagonism.

THE MAP FILED. The First Section of the Street Ex-tension Plan.

The District Commissioners this afternoon, acting under the authority conferred upon them by the act of March 2, 1893, filed with the District surveyor the approved map of section one of the proposed plan of street extension.

This action of the Commissioners, it is said, is a finality, so far as the territory embraced in the map is concerned, and by some is regarded as hereafter preventing, by injunction or otherwise, any interference with the extension of the streets and avenues included within the designated territory.

and avenues included within the designated territory.

As stated in yesterday's Star, Judge Mc-Comas refused the petition of Amory K, and Elsie J. Tingle praying that the Commissioners be enjoined from recording the map, and the same judge yesterday directed that they show cause on the 5th of next menth why, upon the petition of Sheldon Jackson, they should not be so enjoined.

But the refusal of the judge to grant the Tingles' petition for an injunction not being appealable, and a mere rule to show the cause not preventing them, it is understood that the Commissioners recorded the map this afternoon to prevent further interference in the matter, and in that move stole a march on those who oppose the plan.

Mr. John Ridout, coursel for Mr. Jackson, stated to a Star reporter that he did not believe that the Commissioners' action today would throw him out of course, his client's case having been instituted previous to the recording of the map.

TO TAKE CHARGE TUESDAY.

Mr. McGill Meets the Register and His Clerks. Mr. J. Nota McGill, whose appointment as the successor of Col. L. P. Wright, the register of wills, was announced yesterday, this afternoon called upon Col. Wright, by whom he was presented to the employes

Mr. McGill stated that he expected to as-Mr. McGill stated that he expected to assume the duties of the office next Tuesday, Monday being a legal holiday. According to the law, Mr. McGill's bond must be approved by the chief justice of the District Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Bingham is absent from the city, but it is thought that the bond can be forwarded to him and received back here in time for Mr. McGill to take charge next Tuesday.

The Mount Pleasant Field Band will ar-

rive by the Baltimore and Ohio railway from Boston at 8:10 this evening.